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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES
IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN
ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY
INCREASING.

SATURDAY MAY 12, 1934.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS SATURDAY.

Manassas Tribe, I. O. E. M., Odd-Fellows.
Richmond Lodge, International Association
of Machinists, Eagle Hall.
Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.
O. U. A. M. Hall.
Excursion to Petersburg by ladies of
Second Presbyterian church.
Richmond College vs. Randolph-Macon.
West-End Park.
Meeting of Manassas Grays, Mayor's
Court-room.
Excursion to West Point by Jefferson
Beneficial and Social Society.

NO COXLEYISM IN THE SOUTH.

A few days back the New York Evening
Post, remarking on the fact that no
Coxleyism had developed in the South,
said:

"The southern newspapers are congratulating their readers over the fact that there has not been a single outbreak of Coxleyism in all that section of the country. Various causes have been suggested to explain this result. One is the fact that there is little diversification of industry, and that the suspension of many factories has not set adrift a great many men who formerly were employed regularly. Another is the natural conservatism of a region where conditions have changed less than in other parts of the country, and where consequently public sentiment frowns severely upon any variation from the regular routine. The admission of foreigners is another element in the matter. The negroes, who might furnish the material for 'industrial armies' if left to themselves, would not be permitted by the whites to organize. Too, the South has suffered less from the hard times of the past year than any other section. The proportion of business failures has been uncommonly small, and while the price of cotton has been very low, it is easier for the one-crop farmer to get along under such conditions in the milder climate of the South than for the wheat farmer of the colder States in the Northwest. The absence of Coxleyism in the South is a sign of relatively greater comfort in that part of the country."

The Post is very far from getting at the bottom of the matter. It makes a curious mélange of things that are true and false, but none of which, either true or false, have any real relation to the matter in hand. It is very true, for instance, that fewer men have been thrown out of employment in the South through recent events than in the North; nevertheless, a very large body has been thrown out of employment here. It is entirely true that the people here are naturally conservative, but nowhere on the earth was such an entire change in the life of a people worked by a single event as the war worked in the South. It is preposterous to say that the whites would interfere with the negroes if they desired to form industrial organizations. The negroes of the South form any sort of organizations that they choose with the entire consent and approval of the white people, and there is not a negro in the cities or towns that does not belong to one sort of organization or another.

It may be, and probably is, true, that the South has suffered less from the hard times than other parts of the country, but that is because of the conservatism of the people, the inability of those without credit to get in debt, and the aversion to debt of those who are prosperous. The Post is all off in its estimate of the situation. General Gordon gave the true explanation of it in the Senate on Thursday when he said it proceeded from our people having been always educated in the idea that the Government was their servant instead of themselves being children of the Government. All through the North, and the Northwest the doctrine has been always more or less inculcated that the great central Government was an immense tower of strength, on which all the people of the State could lean, and which was quite able and willing to furnish a support to all. This is at the bottom of their protective tariff ideas and of all the other ideas by which they encourage citizens to look to the Government for aid and assistance. Naturally, therefore, Coxeyism to Washington asking the Government to give his tramps employment at \$1 for an eight-hour day of work, when private men would only give them \$3 for a ten-hour day. Coxey reasons, very naturally, that if a New England manufacturer can come to Washington and get his Government to make laws that will put money into his pocket one of his tramps has a right to ask the Government to make laws that will put money into his pocket.

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affairs, and, notwithstanding its present foolish demand for cheap money, it is exercising the best influence for good in the country that the country knows at all.

ANOTHER WORD ON SENATORS.

A day or so back we devoted an article to the idea that the menace to the institutions of this Government lies in the catering of United States senators to the monopolies in their States. They secure their monopolies beneficial legislation, in return for which the monopolies contribute large sums of money to the senators' campaign fund with which the senators debauch the elections of the Legislature, and thus secure their re-election to the Senate. The Baltimore Sun furnished a striking illustration of the truth of this a day or so back. It is well known that Senator Gorman, the master machine politician of this country, was the head and front of the new modifications of the tariff bill that changed it into practically another McKinley bill. The Sun had a number of representatives of favored industries in Baltimore interviewed about these changes, and all of them expressed a spirit of deep gratitude to Senator Gorman for the increased measure of "protection" which the changes already made had given them, and that would be given them by the still further changes that they expected him to secure. This tells the whole tale. Gorman can, of course, drawn on these people for large contributions to his campaign fund, and with these he will debauch Maryland's elections and secure his return to the Senate. What does he care whether the people of the United States get a reduction in the cost of what they have to buy, or whether they do not, so long as he can keep his seat in the United States Senate?

The money which United States senators get from trusts and monopolies in return for legislation which they secure for them, and government "patronage" controlled by them, are the serious menace to our institutions. The latter is as baleful in its tendencies as the former. On the 5th of May, 1894, the Senate spent five hours in executive session over a personal squabble between the two senators from Florida, the one supporting and the other opposing a nomination made by the President for the office of internal revenue collector at Jacksonville. And what was at stake in the contest? Nothing but the question whether Senator Call should have a tooter in the Jacksonville collector or Senator Pasco should have one. It was nothing but whether one or the other should have an agency by which he could operate on the Florida Legislature in future senatorial elections. The public business was of no consequence whatever compared with this. The Constitution should be amended so as to have the senators elected by direct vote of the people.

We have on several occasions stated the grounds of our objection to the bill pending before Congress which provides for an income tax, but many persons have not seen those objections, and we have been repeatedly asked recently what they were. We shall, therefore, restate them this morning.

An income tax is one that is most objectionable in its nature, and it should never be laid unless there is some overwhelming public necessity for it. To determine what the tax is to be the citizen's private affairs must be pryed into in a most offensive and objectionable way. Considerations of this sort must, of course, yield to public necessity, but they are important considerations that wise rulers will respect unless there is some real public necessity which requires that they should be set aside. No public necessity exists in this country for their disregard at this time. We can easily raise all the revenue that the government wants without an income tax. If it is imposed at all it will be in obedience to the Populist demand that wealthy men shall pay more in proportion to the property they own than less wealthy men pay in proportion to that owned by them. This principle is most vicious and will lead to untold evils if it finds a place in our theory of government.

Our next objection is that we must rely upon the testimony of the tax-payer himself to ascertain what the income is. The temptation to conceal the true income is one which many men will be unable to resist. It would be a law then encouraging perjury and fraud. All that we have said above equally applies here. These objections apply to any income tax at all. But our real objection is to the income tax now proposed. That exempts all incomes under \$1,000 and imposes a tax of two per cent. on all income that is over and above \$1,000. It does not tax all of the income of a man whose receipts are \$30,000. It exempts \$4,000 to him and taxes him two per cent. on \$16,000.

Now the result of this is that a man with an income of \$3,000 pays no tax, while a man with an income of \$20,000 pays \$200 of tax. Is this right? Every man's sense of justice makes him instantly reply that it is not right or just. There can be but one just principle for imposing taxes, and that is to require all men to pay alike, and where that principle is departed from there is just complaint and discontent.

But it is replied that whenever an income tax has been imposed small incomes have always been exempted. The answer to that is: Incomes may properly be exempted from taxation if they are so small that the tax on them would produce no substantial results. To tax such would only cause vexation and annoyance without producing revenue. The principle is one known to the jurisprudence of all civilized peoples and is expressed in the Latin maxim, de minimis lex non curat.

If Congress should think a public necessity exists that makes it imperative that the first objections urged should be set aside and an income tax be imposed, then let it be imposed on all incomes alike, except those so small that no revenue would come from them, and we will raise no objection. What we object to is imposing it upon those whose incomes are more than \$1,000, while those whose incomes are less are wholly exempted.

As for the argument that as the North gets all the pensions, we of the South should make her rich men pay as much of the taxes as we can, we do not think that a suggestion worth a moment of a decent or intelligent man's attention. That is an argument which considers government a huge game of bagatelle, log-rolling, and swaps. We must submit to our fate in the matter of pensions. We took our chances in war, and lost, and one of the penalties of unsuccessful war is that the soldiers of the vanquished get no pensions, while they must help to pay pensions to the soldiers of the conqueror. This is the fate of war, and the more resignedly we submit to it the more honorable our position will be. But we have no sort of moral right, because this is our unhappy fate, to permit it to goad us into taking part in an act which we know to be unjust. We must bear our burden and act justly also. By such a line of conduct alone can we respect ourselves and secure the respect of others.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.
New York Times: The half-mile foot race between two octogenarians at Loganport, Ind., was a sporting event of rare interest. The elder of the contestants had reached the age of eighty-six, and the younger, Time, 83.8, had won, though we are not sorry that it was the better man, Simons, who won. We have in New York a lot of sorry and respected citizens, who are over eighty, and if Simons chooses to come here and issue a challenge to an octogenarian foot race, he may be able to get up a match. If he had an event of the kind here, the gate money would fill a box.

New York Times: There is nothing to be gained for the cause of municipal reform by wild denunciations of Tammany Hall as a den of thieves. It is much more useful to consider calmly the causes of its existence and the elements of its strength and of its weakness as an organization. If it were a mere aggregation of incompetent and dishonest men, bent upon plundering the community for their own profit, it could never have gained its present ascendancy. To assume it to be such is to present a most contemptuous view of the community that has submitted to its rule.

The fact is that Tammany Hall is one of the most perfect examples of a skillfully-managed organization based upon principles and maintained by methods that are the very opposite of Democratic. It owes its existence to the fact that in the administration of this municipality there is a vast field of employment, of power, and of the exploitation of funds raised by taxation which has been left to the occupation of those who should be skillful and persistent enough to enter in and possess it.

New York Times: Senator Mills is right in what he says of the most recent bill presented to the Senate and the country as a tariff bill. The measure is not an answer to Democratic pledges. It is a humiliating and abject surrender to a half-dozen McKinleyites masquerading as Democrats.

One of the great majority of the party not only in the country but in Congress are ashamed. It cannot be defended. The party can only say to the people who confide in it that it has done its best against the agents of trusts it found in its own ranks.

Breakin'head's Contest.
The congressional contest in the Seventh Kentucky district attracts the attention of citizens of every State. Colonel Breakin'head goes before his people for their endorsement and their vindication of his past career. He has a big job on his hands. The leading members of society—preachers and the women—are against him. Colonel Breakin'head professes to have repented of his wickedness, and Christianity inculcates the duty of forgiveness. But he cannot forbear expressing the opinion that, in view of the revelations of the recent trial, the reelection of Colonel Breakin'head to a seat in Congress would be little short of a national calamity.—Lynchburg Advance.

Spill-Bound by the Siren.
The Wytheville Journal of the 10th inst. concludes an editorial decrying the success of a certain class of sensational journals of this country:

"Yet there is a fascination about even a small country paper that entices us to look into it, and from which we seem to get a sort of tolerance, and here we go bobbing around year by year, spill-bound by the siren tongue of our own conceited vanity, which threatens each moment to swallow up all of our substance as well as our brains."

Aquitted on One Indictment.
The Cadot case was again called at 10 o'clock yesterday morning before Judge R. W. Vitt in the Hustings Court, but considerable time elapsed in ascertaining whether Juror H. M. Glenn had sufficiently recovered to stand the fatigue of the trial. He had felt all right earlier in the morning, but subsequently had another attack of cramps, and Judge Vitt ordered him to adjourn the court over until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when Col. Spotswood arose and asked for a verdict of acquittal.

The jury, agreeing to the same, Clerk Lawton wrote a verdict that effect, which was signed by Foreman Wren. Judge Vitt thanked the jury for their faithfulness and discharged them for the term. The indictment of which Mr. Cadot was acquitted was that of embezzling \$254 collected from A. C. Groland, and alleged to be due the Live Oak Distillery Company, of Cincinnati.

There are five more indictments pending against Mr. Cadot. On Monday morning the prosecution will probably call the case of Gonnella Bros., wherein the accused is charged with embezzling \$25. The books of the company alleged that this firm owes \$1,192.69. The amount named in the indictment is for the last purchase. A new jury will be summoned for Monday.

A Pleasant Day.
Those who visit the Exposition Grounds on Monday are sure to enjoy themselves, for the First Squadron of Cavalry have been perfecting their arrangements for weeks to have a programme of instruction and amusement. The prizes are so small that the tax on them would produce no substantial results. To tax such would only cause vexation and annoyance without producing revenue. The principle is one known to the jurisprudence of all civilized peoples and is expressed in the Latin maxim, de minimis lex non curat.

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and dollars, was bequeathed to the University of Virginia. The Henrico farm with improvements etc. was left to Overton Harris and his wife, colored people who had, it is said, attended Major Shields during his illness.

Miss Cornelia R. Shields, sister of the deceased, and between whom and her brother there had been an estrangement for some time of which difference, it is alleged, however, was settled before the death, contests the will on the ground that Major Shields was mentally incapable, on account of physical conditions brought on by excesses.

The contestants' counsel are Messrs. Edgar Allen, Courtney and Patterson, and Judge Edmund Waddill. The defendants are represented by Messrs. Hill Carter, Christian & Christian, and J. R. V. Daniel.

On a Tour of Inspection.
A number of gentlemen from Baltimore, members of the Court-house Commission of that city, arrived here yesterday morning over the Richmond and Danville railroad from West Point. They came upon the invitation of General R. Snowden Andrews, of the Western Granite Company, to inspect the quarries at Granite and to examine the granite furnished by the company in question.

on their arrival in this city the visitors were taken to Granite in a special car by a shifting engine. They returned to the city by the Exchange Hotel, and will this morning return to Baltimore.

The following is a list of the visitors: Judge Henry D. Harlan, General Fox Angus and Mr. James E. Tamm, of the Court-house Commission; City Register Mr. H. T. Douglas, chief of the Baltimore Topographical Survey; Mr. A. Leslie Duval, assistant city commissioner; City Councilman Martin B. Brown, Mr. O. C. Brown, secretary to the Court-house Commission, and Messrs. Matthew Grant, Frank T. Redwood, George S. Andrews and General Andrews.

More Orders for Our Locomotive Works.
Mr. W. R. Trice, who went to New York to see Mr. Samuel Spencer, president and receiver of the Richmond and Danville railroad, about a year ago, has returned with an order for two locomotives, the duplicates of those recently built, and hoped to get twelve more.

It seems to be the policy—and a wise one it is—both of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies to give their patronage to the manufacturers along their lines whenever they can, and so not only to create business for themselves, but to make friends for their patrons.

The Richmond Locomotive Works enjoyed as fully as they deserve the patronage of the lines entering in and tributary to Richmond, and of those other railroads which are nearer to the Richmond and Danville line. The locomotive works, there would be in this city a locomotive establishment second only to the Baldwin.

More Thieves at Work.
Mr. Charles E. Ellison's tobacco factory at Twenty-eighth and Main streets, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, who effected an entrance by breaking the lock of the basement door. The marauders then ascended to the office in the second floor, through a trap door in the floor, which had been left unfastened.

A drawer in the desk of Mr. John W. Buchanan, manager of the factory, was pried open and a small sum of money and a lot of postage stamps taken therefrom. The iron safe in the office was also tampered with, but it is evident that the thieves were bunglers at this work, as they soon gave it up. All the lead pipes on the premises was cut and carried off.

The case was reported to Detective John Hall, who is now at work on it.

The Police Court.
The docket in the white chamber yesterday was small and quickly disposed of by his Honor.

An attachment was issued for Willie Minor Booth, against whom Dr. Weinstein preferred the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and who failed to appear. The accused indignantly denied the charge upon coming into the courtroom after the proceedings had closed, and asked the justice to clear his character of the stigma placed upon it by the disgraceful charge brought against her. The accused declares that she will produce evidence that will be in complete refutation when the case is called for examination.

Resigned.
Captain I. Hirschberg, of the chemical engine, has tendered his resignation. His successor will be elected at the session of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Monday evening.

Committee on Health.
The Committee on Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in room No. 11 of the City Hall and disposed of a good deal of routine business. The usual number of bills were ordered to be paid and the payroll was approved.

The contract for painting the crematory and stables was awarded to Mr. Cheatham.

The president was authorized to purchase a mule and four carts for the use of the department.

Dr. Oppenheimer was authorized by the committee to push the work of raising the stock of the crematory as rapidly as possible.

Rev. Sam Small.
Rev. Sam Small will preach in this city on next Sunday on three different occasions. At 11 o'clock in the morning he will occupy the pulpit of Park-Place church; at 3 P. M. he will speak to the public at the Mozart Academy of Music, and at night will preach at Union-Station church.

He will deliver a lecture at the Mozart Academy of Music on Monday night entitled "From the Bar-Room to the Pulpit."

Rapid Cyclers.
A few of the members of the Richmond Cycle Club, with some invited wheelmen, made a run to Yellow Tavern Thursday night. They left Richmond about 9:30 and spent nearly an hour at the Tavern.

In returning, the trip from Yellow Tavern to Richmond was made in eighteen minutes.

The club expects to make a similar trip to-night. All members of the club and their friends are cordially invited.

Young Binford Wins.
The debate of the Philologist Society of Richmond College for a gold medal to the member who had made the greatest improvement in the language during the session, took place Thursday night.

Mr. Jesse Hinton Binford, the eighteen-year-old son of Captain W. J. Binford, member of the House of Delegates from Henrico, was awarded the medal.

Mr. Binford is one of the most promising young men at college.

Two New Convicts.
Sheriff Samuel Hart, of Nottoway county, called at the Capitol yesterday, after delivering at the penitentiary James White, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for horse stealing, and Andrew Davidson, sentenced to eighteen years for burglary.

Hood's Cures.
In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not done for the sake of reason, because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements, which, in the financial world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from real, grateful people.

They tell the story of Sarsaparilla Cures.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

Dress Reform—Its Connection With Physical Culture and Prize Fighting.



A SPINDLE WAIST.
Whether the impetus given to physical culture and athletics generally is, as some assert, due to the interest in prize fighting and fighters, is a question not in my province to discuss.

If so, then the world will be indebted to the ex-champions and to the future champions for the good health of coming generations. It is beginning the education of future generations with their grandfathers in good earnest.

If this is not the cause then the world must credit further for its benefactors, but the result remains the same.

"Know thyself" was said by a very wise man, but it has taken centuries to make the human race understand it. I heard a man say the other day that he had no doubt that he could have added a cubit to his stature had he known when he was growing what he knows now about physical development.

However, it is not men but women, who have profited most thereby. The movement toward dress reform is gradually gaining ground, and the small waists which were once considered such a mark of beauty are no longer admired.

The corset has not yet been driven out of the field, and probably will not for many decades, but it has relaxed its grip on women's vitals to an amazing degree.

There are those who cling to old traditions sufficiently to resort to artificial means to produce the effect of a tiny waist, but in woman's progress, it is considered not only legitimate but the height of art.

Other women prefer to revert to the original type as nearly as possible and try to follow the outlines of the natural human figure, than which artists say nothing on earth is more perfect.

In doing this it is impossible to preserve the old line of demarcation between waist and skirt, for this style is an artificial device suited only to the corseted figure.

A jacket something like that shown in the picture is well suited to a human figure in the native state. The jacket is made of bordered goods, with the edges turned together in the back, and running into points at the bottom. The same edges trim the cape-like arrangement which falls over the shoulders. The dress here is made of embroidered wool goods, but it would be a very pretty way to make a bordered gingham.

Twenty Days Too Previous.
The Boston Daily Traveler, of Thursday, has the following:

"The Confederate Soldiers' statue is to be unveiled on Libby Hill to-day. The figure is that of a Confederate sentry standing erect and looking straight forward, is of colossal size, fully sixteen feet from base to chapel. This Confederate will stand on a column on Libby Hill, overlooking the James river and a large part of the city of Richmond. The total monument is eighty-five feet in height, and the column itself a counter-part on a smaller scale of the famous pylon at Alexandria, Egypt."

The Traveler is just twenty days too previous. May 20th is the day set for the unveiling.

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Captain I. Hirschberg, of the chemical engine, has tendered his resignation. His successor will be elected at the session of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Monday evening.

Committee on Health.
The Committee on Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock in room No. 11 of the City Hall and disposed of a good deal of routine business. The usual number of bills were ordered to be paid and the payroll was approved.

The contract for painting the crematory and stables was awarded to Mr. Cheatham.

The president was authorized to purchase a mule and four carts for the use of the department.

Dr. Oppenheimer was authorized by the committee to push the work of raising the stock of the crematory as rapidly as possible.

Rev. Sam Small.
Rev. Sam Small will preach in this city on next Sunday on three different occasions. At 11 o'clock in the morning he will occupy the pulpit of Park-Place church; at 3 P. M. he will speak to the public at the Mozart Academy of Music, and at night will preach at Union-Station church.

He will deliver a lecture at the Mozart Academy of Music on Monday night entitled "From the Bar-Room to the Pulpit."

Rapid Cyclers.
A few of the members of the Richmond Cycle Club, with some invited wheelmen, made a run to Yellow Tavern Thursday night. They left Richmond about 9:30 and spent nearly an hour at the Tavern.

In returning, the trip from Yellow Tavern to Richmond was made in eighteen minutes.

The club expects to make a similar trip to-night. All members of the club and their friends are cordially invited.

Young Binford Wins.
The debate of the Philologist Society of Richmond College for a gold medal to the member who had made the greatest improvement in the language during the session, took place Thursday night.

Mr. Jesse Hinton Binford, the eighteen-year-old son of Captain W. J. Binford, member of the House of Delegates from Henrico, was awarded the medal.

Mr. Binford is one of the most promising young men at college.

Two New Convicts.
Sheriff Samuel Hart, of Nottoway county, called at the Capitol yesterday, after delivering at the penitentiary James White, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for horse stealing, and Andrew Davidson, sentenced to eighteen years for burglary.

Hood's Cures.
In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not done for the sake of reason, because it is true